CALL TO ARMS FOR NATION'S DEFENSE

The call to the militia of all the states was contained in the following statement of Secretary of War Baker addressed to the governors of the states:

"Having in view the possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier, the president has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the Constitution and the laws and call out the organized militia and the National Guard necessary for that purpose.

"I am in consequence, instructed by the president to call into the service of the United States through you, the following units of the organized militia and the National Guard of the state of ....., which the president directs shall be assembled at the state mobilization point ..... (or at the place to be designated to you by the commanding general, eastern department), for muster into the service of the United States.

"Organizations to be accepted into the federal service should have the minimum peace strength now prescribed for organized militia. The maximum strength at which organizations will be accepted and to which they should be raised as soon as possible is prescribed in section No. 2, "Tables of Organization," United States army.

"In case any regiment, battalion or squadron, now recognized as such, contains an insufficient number of organizations to enable it to conform to muster to regular army organization tables, the organizations necessary to complete such units may be moved to mobilization camp and there inspected under orders of the department commander to determine fitness for recognition as organized by the war department.

"Circular 19, division of militia affairs, 1914, prescribes the organizations desired from each state as part of the local tactical division, and only these organizations will be accepted into service."

HOW THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN ARMIES LINE UP

ALONG BORDER.		IN MEXICO.	
Douglas	2,500	Namiquipa	3,500
Columbus	2,500	Babricora	1,500
El Paso	3,500	San Miguel	500
Rio Grande	1,500	Madera	500
Presidio	1,000	Galena	1,000
Laredo	10,000	Casas Grandes	3,000
Brownsville	9,000	Corralitos	1,500
San Antonio	4,500	Ascension	500
Total	34,500	Total	12,000

These men are stretched along a front of 1,800 miles. This makes the line average nineteen men to the mile.

These men are stretched along a front of 250 miles. This makes the line average forty-eight men to the mile.

Organized National Guard of the United States (mobilized) 145,000

AGAINST THIS FORCE CARRANZA HAS

In Sonora under Calles	12,000
In Chihuahua facing Pershing's front	40,000
At other points along border	15,000
Total	67,000

Events Leading to Mexican Crisis in Brief Chronology

The following brief chronology constitutes the highlights in the political history of Mexico, starting with the Madero revolution against President Porfirio Diaz, November 13, 1910, culminating in the present crisis, as follows:

1910.

NOV. 23—Francisco I. Madero proclaims himself provisional president, and two days later Diaz resigns, sailing with his family for Europe May 31.

1912.

OCT. 16—Second revolution started under General Felix Diaz. Two weeks later he is captured by federal troops and uprising apparently crushed.

1913.

FEB. 21—Third revolution takes place and Victoriano Huerta proclaimed provisional president. Gustavo Madero executed.

FEB. 21—Fourth revolution, this time against Huerta, started by Carranza, governor of Coahuila.

OCT. 14—Huerta proclaims himself dictator and abrogates constitution.

1914.

APRIL 9—Paymaster and seven sailors arrested in Tampico by Mexican soldiers. Though released a few hours later, Rear Admiral Mayo demanded an apology, punishment of the Mexican officer in charge and a salute of twenty-one guns. This was the

APRIL 21—United States marines occupy customhouse at Vera Cruz and take charge of city.

JUNE 24—Peace protocol signed by "A B C" mediators at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

JULY 15—General Huerta resigns as provisional president.

AUG. 14—Carranza, by agreement with General Obregon and General Iturbide, named provisional president, to succeed Francesco Carbajal, who held office one month after Huerta's resignation.

NOV. 11—The outbreak of hostilities between Carranza and Villa takes place.

1915.

JAN. 5 to MARCH 5—Sporadic fighting between Villa and Carranza forces.

Oct. 19—United States formally recognizes Carranza de facto government. Wild jubilation in Mexico City.

1916.

JAN. 1—Villa atrocities against Americans become daily.

JAN. 13—Fifty Americans massacred by Villistas near Chihuahua City.

JAN. 15—Fight between American troops and Mexican soldiers near Fort Hancock, fifty-three miles east of El Paso.

JAN. 17—Villa orders his troops to shoot all Americans on sight.

JAN. 23—Eight Americans hanged by Villa's orders at Carnejutla, Mexico.

FEB. 18—Official report made to Secretary of State Lansing disclosed that total American murders in Mexico numbered 146 in three years.

MARCH 1—Sporadic raids by Villistas across border become almost daily.

MARCH 9—Columbus raid by 1,500 Mexican rebels under Villa. Seventeen Americans slain.

MARCH 19—American troops under command of Colonel Dodd enter Mexico as vanguard of General Pershing's punitive expedition.

Condition of the National Guard in the Various States.

According to the latest war department records, the condition of the National Guard is as follows::

Alabama—Medical department, good; field artillery, poor; infantry, fair and good.

Arizona—Medical department, good; infantry, fair and good.

Arkansas—First Infantry Companies B, D, F and K, poor; others good or very good. Second Infantry Companies C and K, poor; others good or fair.

California — Medical department, good; cavalry, fair; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and fair; infantry, fair or poor by company.

Colorado—Medical department, good; corps of engineers, fair; cavalry, good; field artillery, poor; infantry, good and poor by companies.

Connecticut — Medical department, very good; cavalry, good and excellent; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and very good by companies; infantry, excellent and very good.

District of Columbia—Medical department, excellent; signal corps, fair; infantry, fair, good and excellent by companies.

Georgia—Medical department, fair; infantry, fair and poor by companies; cavalry, good; field artillery, very good; coast artillery, good and poor by companies.

Idaho—Infantry very good and good.

Illinois—Medical department, very good; engineer corps, fair; cavalry, excellent and very good; field artillery, very good and good; infantry, very good and fair by companies; Seventh and Eighth infantry, Chicago, excellent and very good.

Indiana—Medical department, fair; field artillery, fair; infantry, good and very good by companies.

Iowa—Medical department, fair; field artillery, good; infantry, fair and very good by companies.

Kansas—Medical department, very good; field artillery, fair; infantry, very good and good by companies.

Kentucky — Medical department, fair; infantry, fair and good to excellent by companies.

Louisiana — Medical department, very good; cavalry, good; field artillery, fair; infantry, good, fair and poor by companies.

Maine—Medical department, fair; coast artillery corps, fair and good; infantry, good.

Maryland—Medical department, very good; infantry, very good and fair by companies.

Massachusetts—Medical department, excellent; cavalry, very good; field artillery, excellent; coast artillery, good and very good; infantry, good and very good by companies.

Michigan — Medical department, poor; engineers' corps, fair; signal corps, good; cavalry, good; field artillery, poor; infantry, good and very good.

Minnesota — Medical department, fair; field artillery, very good; infantry, good and very good by companies.

Mississippi — Medical department, poor; infantry, fair and poor by companies.

Missouri—Medical department, good; cavalry, very good; artillery, excellent; infantry, very good and fair by companies.

Montana—Medical department very good; infantry, excellent and good.

Nebraska—Medical department, very good; infantry, excellent, good and fair by companies.

New Hampshire—Medical department, fair; cavalry, fair; field artillery, good; coast artillery, poor; infantry, excellent and very good.

New Jersey—Medical department, very good; cavalry, good; artillery, very good; infantry, fair to good.

New Mexico—Medical department, good; artillery, excellent; infantry, very good and good.

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

States and Territories.	General and general staff officers	Regimental and company officers	Total commissioned	Enlisted men	Total commissioned and enlisted
1—Alabama	23	163	186	2,745	2,931
2—Arizona	8	39	47	960	907
3—Arkansas	18	100	118	1,542	1,660
4—California	39	216	255	2,377	2,632
5—Colorado	24	101	125	1,785	1,910
6—Connecticut	31	163	194	2,711	2,905
7—Delaware	8	33	41	461	502
8—District of Columbia	23	109	142	2,015	2,157
9—Florida	18	71	89	1,172	1,261
10—Georgia	37	186	223	2,845	3,068
11—Hawaii	10	43	53	803	856
12—Idaho	13	49	62	852	914
13—Illinois	29	447	476	5,808	6,284
14—Indiana	31	197	198	2,358	2,556
15—Iowa	24	182	216	3,037	3,253
16—Kansas	18	103	121	1,655	1,776
17—Kentucky	23	156	179	2,302	2,481
18—Louisiana	13	53	66	1,095	1,161
19—Maine	15	95	110	1,288	1,398
20—Maryland	26	138	164	1,963	2,127
21—Massachusetts	89	365	445	5,482	5,927
22—Michigan	26	163	189	2,421	2,610
23—Minnesota	28	198	226	3,027	3,253
24—Mississippi	13	78	91	1,416	1,507
25—Missouri	45	134	232	3,914	4,146
26—Montana	11	36	47	637	684
27—Nebraska	13	108	121	1,538	1,659
28—Nevada (a)	...	...	...	.....	(a)
29—New Hampshire	14	77	91	1,275	1,366
30—New Jersey	45	258	303	4,273	4,576
31—New Mexico	9	51	60	912	972
32—New York	212	822	1,034	16,440	17,474
33—North Carolina	41	184	225	2,689	2,914
34—North Dakota	6	31	37	783	820
35—Ohio	50	410	545	8,856	6,361
36—Oklahoma	21	54	75	1,099	1,174
37—Oregon	20	89	109	1,468	1,577
38—Pennsylvania	327	695	730	10,097	10,869
39—Rhode Island	12	82	94	1,339	1,433
40—South Carolina	24	128	152	1,946	1,098
41—South Dakota	10	61	71	973	1,044
42—Tennessee	23	92	115	1,701	1,816
43—Texas	35	101	136	3,195	3,331
44—Utah	6	25	31	454	485
45—Vermont	12	67	79	758	837
46—Virginia	26	179	205	2,731	2,936
47—Washington	12	71	83	1,197	1,280
48—West Virginia	16	100	116	1,792	1,908
49—Wisconsin	23	166	189	2,898	3,087
50—Wyoming	4	29	33	590	623
Total	1,338	7,078	9,103	123,105	132,208

(a) No organized militia in Nevada.

Militia Below Peace Strength.

Records of the division of militia affairs of the war department show that the National Guard of the country lacks 22,000 men of the number required to bring it up to its supposed peace strength of 151,000. It is short by 186,000 men of its full war strength of 313,000.

Of the 12 divisions existing on paper, only two, the Sixth New York and the Seventh Pennsylvania, have a divisional headquarters organized.

Of the 36 brigades, on paper, making up these divisions only 28 have their headquarters organized. Due to the troops of many of the brigades and most of the divisions being from different states, and the war department having no regular officers to spare, there is no one available for these staffs.

For the 127 regiments of infantry and cavalry there should be 635 machine guns. At last reports a few weeks ago there were but 172 in the possession of the various regiments.

The ordnance department had only 77 available. There were 67 others in the sea-coast defenses, but they were needed there.

Transportation is of the utmost importance in any field operation and this will be particularly true in Mexico. Yet the Sixth New York division is the only one with complete regimental and divisional wagon trains. The Seventh Pennsylvania has complete regimental trains but needs 115 wagons to complete the divisional trains.

PRESIDENT HAS HAD BUSY LIFE

Long Career as Educator Before He Entered the World of Politics.

IS A VIRGINIAN BY BIRTH

Eighth Man From That State to Be Chosen Chief Executive of the Nation—Practice of the Law Was at One Time His Vocation.

Born at Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856.

Graduated from Princeton, 1879, degree A. B.

Studied law at University of Virginia.

Studied history and political economy at Johns Hopkins university.

Practiced law at Atlanta, Ga., 1882-3.

Married Ellen Louise Axson of Savannah, Ga., June 24, 1885.

Professor of history and political economy Bryn Mawr college, 1885-8, and at Wesleyan university, 1888-90.

Professor of jurisprudence and politics, Princeton university, 1890-1902.

Elected president of Princeton university, 1902.

Elected governor of New Jersey in 1910.

Elected to presidency of the United States November 5, 1912.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Historical association, the American Economic association.

Mr. Wilson is the author of the following books and essays: "Congressional Government, a Study of American Politics," "The State—Elements of Historical and Practical Politics," "Division and Reunion," "An Old Master and Other Political Essays," "George Washington," and "A History of the American People."

President Woodrow Wilson was fifty-six years two months and four days old when he took the oath of office March 4, 1913. He was the eighth native of Virginia to attain the presidency.

About two years after Woodrow Wilson's birth his father accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of Augusta, Ga. This was at that time one of the most influential congregations in the South, and the elder Wilson remained as its pastor throughout the Civil war. He was recognized as one of the leading divines of the South.

Woodrow was only five years old when the war broke out, and as Augusta was not the scene of any actual conflict, the boy knew little about what was going on. He was also shielded from the stormy passions and violent prejudices of the war, and grew up into manhood unwarped by sectional hate.

The elder Wilson did not force the education of his son. He took him on journeys about the city, visiting factories and explaining to him how cloth is made. He also read to him by the hour. But the boy himself did not learn to read until long after the average age when children are supposed to read. This is rather remarkable when one thinks of the omnivorous appetite for books the president has always had. But when he did learn to read he more than made up for lost time. He is, at the present time, one of the most widely read men in this or any other country.

The early years of the president's life were spent in the interesting though inconspicuous pursuit of knowledge. He specialized in the law, in American history, and in political economy. With this foundation laid, he burst upon the political world in 1910 when he was elected governor of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket.

In the second year of his governorship his boom for president was started under the management of William F. McCombs, one of his former students at Princeton. During the pre-convention months no less than half a dozen other entrants for presidential honors made their appearance.

At the subsequent Democratic national convention at Baltimore, June 28-July 2, Mr. Wilson beat out all entries with a vote that increased at each roll call till his victory was recorded on the forty-sixth ballot. In the election that followed he was an easy victor over the Taft and Roosevelt tickets, though his entire popular vote did not reach that accorded William Jennings Bryan in 1908.

Of Scotch-Irish Descent.

President Wilson is the son of Joseph R. and Jessie Woodrow Wilson, disciples of the Scotch Presbyterian faith. He was born in the manse of a small church in Staunton, Va., where his father was curate.

From Virginia the Wilsons moved to Georgia, when Woodrow was about two years old.

From Georgia the family moved to South Carolina. In the Old Palmetto state the future president budded into youth and began to think upon a career. He first attended Davidson college, where he put in one year of hard study.

After this one year at college, Woodrow remained at home during the next twelve months, transferring to his younger brothers a part of the learning he had brought with him from Davidson.

This brings his biography up to the year 1875—a momentous year for Woodrow Wilson and for Princeton university. It was the year he entered Princeton.

He had not been at Princeton long before he found out just what he wanted to do. And that thing was to be a public man; to devote his life to the service of his country.

This determination came with a thrill upon reading in an English magazine a series of articles on the British parliament, presenting in graphic language the dramatic scenes enacted in the British legislature. He never forgot the picture. He hunted up everything in the library he could find bearing upon this subject and devoured it, and from that day to this has never wavered in his determination to play an active part in the stirring scenes on his country's political stage.

Mr. Wilson began his preparation at once. He subordinated his regular college work to the task of fitting himself for public life.

He devoted all his energy and every faculty he possessed to the furnishing of his mind to the end that he might be an authority on government and the history of government and be a leader in the affairs of his country.

No man ever subjected himself to sterner discipline or worked more steadfastly towards a fixed goal. He first taught himself to write shorthand in order that he might make rapid digests of what he read and heard. He also practiced composition assiduously, and extemporaneous speaking that he might be skilled and ready in offhand debate.

Graduated With Famous Class.

He graduated in the famous Princeton class of '79, on whose roster were many names destined to become more or less famous. Among these was Mahlon C. Pitney, who later sat on the bench of the United States Supreme court.

When Mr. Wilson left Princeton he had come to the conclusion that the most direct avenue into public life was through the law. Accordingly, during the following year he entered the University of Virginia, becoming versed in the rudiments of the law under the teachings of Dr. John D. Minor.

Almost at once he became a significant figure at the Virginia university. He won both the "Oratorical" and "Writing" prizes, and under the influence of his ardent classmates of the South he took a more active interest in college athletics than he had taken at Princeton, although he was never what might be called an enthusiast in these matters.

After two years' study at the University of Virginia, Mr. Wilson selected Atlanta as the field of initial practice at the bar. He joined a young man named Renick, and the two went to the Georgia capital and opened law offices under the firm name of "Renick & Wilson." Young Wilson soon discovered that he was sitting in at a waiting game, and during the following year, 1883, he entered Johns Hopkins university, studying history and political economy under Herbert B. Adams and Richard T. Ely.

Professor at Bryn Mawr.

His next field of activity was at Bryn Mawr, the famous college, which had just been opened. But as a sort of preparation for his Bryn Mawr professorship he journeyed to Savannah, where he married Miss Ellen Louise Axson, one of Savannah's fairest daughters. She died at the White House August 6, 1914. December 8, 1915, Mr. Wilson married at Washington Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt of that city.

The president has three daughters, Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Frances Bowes Sayre and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo.

Mr. Wilson remained at Bryn Mawr three years teaching history and economy. His work had won him an enviable reputation as a college instructor, and his services were next secured by Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn. While at Wesleyan university Doctor Wilson published another book, "The State."

He again joined his fortunes with Princeton when in the fall of 1890 he took the chair of jurisprudence and politics at that institution. He held this chair at Princeton for twelve years, writing during this period his famous work, "A History of the American People."

Made President of Princeton.

In 1902 he was called to the presidency of Princeton.

He was holding this office when the Democrats of New Jersey chose him as their candidate for the governorship. He accepted, and was elected after a sharp campaign.

Within six months after assuming the governorship he had induced the legislature to pass a series of laws of the most advanced type, such as the primary election law, the corrupt practices act, the employers liability act, a public utilities act, a municipal commission government law and sterilization or anti-procreation act.

The Wilsons in America date about a century back, when James Wilson, grandfather of the president, came over from Scotland and settled in Philadelphia. From there he went to Steubenville, O., which was then on the frontier. He published a newspaper and practiced a little common law and was known as "judge." The president's father, Joseph R. Wilson, was born in Steubenville and grew up amid the hardy and manhood-making surroundings of the pioneer country.

DAIRY

WOODEN BLOCKS FIND FAVOR

Ideal for Paving Floors of Dairy Barns—Coal Tar Creosote Adds Much to Durability.

By B. O. LONGTHAR, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Pavements made of wood blocks are no new thing—in fact, they were extensively used a generation ago in the principal timber-producing regions of the country. They were usually composed of round blocks set on end and the spaces filled with sand. While excellent when new, they soon wore out in places by the decay of some of the blocks, which left the pavement rough and full of holes, unless frequently repaired.

Substitutes such as stone, brick and asphalt have largely replaced wood for pavements, while concrete has come into use for ground floors in stable and dairy barns. The desirable qualities of wood, however, which these substitutes largely lack, have again brought the wooden block into favor. Thus, it is more quiet, it is not so slippery and is less trying to the feet and legs of animals than are most of its substitutes.

Its lack of durability is now overcome by treating the blocks with coal tar creosote, and the blocks are cut square or rectangular so that there are no large openings between them.

For dairy barns, creosoted wood blocks laid on a concrete foundation are found to produce an almost ideal floor, and one that is lasting and sanitary as well.

PROPER COOLING FOR CREAM

Attention Must Be Given Just as Soon as Separated—Dampened Blankets Lower Temperature.

Now that warm weather is approaching, every possible means must be taken to get cream on the market in good condition. The warm days that have already passed have had a marked effect in lowering the quality of cream now being made into butter.

Attention must first be paid to cooling the cream just as soon as separated. However, the greatest exposure to heat usually comes when the cream is hauled to market, and the cans are left uncovered and exposed to the hot sun and dust.

It has been found by experiment that the temperature may be kept more than 20 degrees lower when dampened blankets are thrown over the can or dampened blankets are used than when the cans are left uncovered. In addition, the dirt and dust are kept away from the cans and cream.

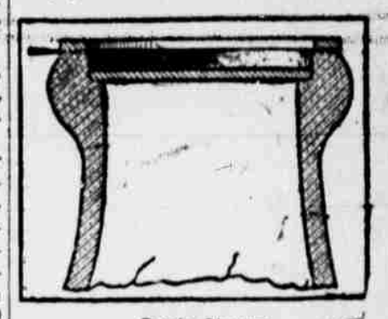
It is not only to the advantage of the producer to help in keeping up the quality of the cream so that good prices may continue, but low-grade cream cannot be allowed to come upon the market in the future.

KEEP A MILK BOTTLE CLEAN

Closure, Invented by Terre Haute Man, Is More Sanitary Than Ordinary Pasteboard Disk.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a bottle closure, invented by R. E. Redding of Terre Haute, Ind., says:

The invention provides a closure which is more sanitary than the ordinary pasteboard disk. This is due to



Bottle Closure.

the provision of a cloth strip which forms an auxiliary closure member and prevents dirt and dust from entering the bottle while the main closure member is being removed. It also provides a device having a closure of the type described which may be readily taken off or applied to the bottle.

BEST RATION FOR DAIRY COW

Much Rough Feed in Form of Hay and Silage Must Be Supplied—Also Give Her Grain.

The good dairy cow is a large eater and drinker. She has a large stomach and must consume large amounts of feeds daily to fill the milk pail at every milking during the year. She must eat till she is full and content to lie in the stall or pasture and chew her cud.

Much rough feed in the form of hay and silage must be included in her daily ration. Also she must have some rich or heavy feeds such as grain or meal. The total amount of feed she should receive daily or at a single feed will depend somewhat upon the amount of milk she is giving, or capable of giving. While she is giving her heaviest flow of milk she should have a rather heavy grain or concentrated ration in addition to the bulky matter.